

CORRECTING HENDRICKS.

Mischievous Stat. aents of the Democratic Candidate Corrected.

Special to the Detroit Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Thomas A. Hendricks has been making speeches in portions of the west on national finances, in which he displays remarkable ignorance of treasury financial operations, or he is playing the role of a blatant demagogue, and is seeking to mislead the people. Mr. Hendricks, taking up the fact that the treasury contains over \$450,000,000, informs his audiences that this sum of money is improperly withheld from business channels, either through bad administration or for ulterior and partisan purposes, and that the presence of this large sum has a tendency to induce corruption and loss to the government through the influence it exerts on congress in making large and unnecessary appropriations. Mr. Hendricks knows, or should know, that less than one-third of \$450,000,000 belongs to the government and that the balance actually owned by the government is regarded by all financiers as necessary to maintain United States notes or greenbacks at par. That the speeches of Mr. Hendricks on this subject are producing a mischievous effect is shown by the fact that the United States treasurer has received a number of letters from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, making inquiries as to the correctness of his statements, and in reply to these statements Treasurer Wyman to-day sent out the following official explanation of what constitutes the \$450,000,000 now here:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1884.

On Sept. 30, 1884, the cash in the treasury exclusive of minor coins (one, two three and five cent pieces), but including fractional silver coin, (amounting to \$29,474,160.89), was \$451,182,508.12. Of this amount there was held, first, for the redemption of bonds and payment of interest past due but not yet presented, \$20,643,083.06; second, for redemption of gold certificates in circulation, \$187,389,680; third, for redemption of silver certificates in circulation, \$95,791,251; fourth, for redemption of certificates issued on deposits of United States notes (act of June 8, 1872), \$15,630,000; fifth, for disbursing officers, such as pension agents, paymasters, etc., subject to their checks, \$23,640,921.92; sixth, for drafts and checks of treasurer not yet presented for payment, \$8,057,534.20; seventh, the 5 per cent fund for redemption of national bank notes, which fund is made up by and belongs to the banks, \$12,575,074.63; eighth, for redemption of notes of national banks that have failed, gone into liquidation or are reducing circulation, \$39,358,283.10; ninth, balance of the postoffice department account, \$3,562,018.85, making the total of moneys held for special purposes \$307,948,466.83, which is therefore not applicable for purpose other than as specified, and leaving an available cash balance of \$143,234,041.27. A call of bonds to mature on Jan. 1, 1884, requiring for their payment \$110,000,000 will reduce the available cash balance on that date by \$110,000,000. Of the amount of available cash \$95,000,000 was obtained by bonds under act of Jan. 14, 1875, and a fund for the redemption of payments. The amount of reserve for this purpose has, as a matter of prudent administration, been maintained by secretaries of the treasury at about \$138,000,000, or about 40 per cent of the amount of United States notes outstanding fixed by law, \$356,081,016.

A. W. WYMAN,
United States Treasurer.

With or Without a Leader.

From the N. Y. Sun, Sept. 26th.

One of the most serious disadvantages of the present Democratic canvass as compared with that of the Republicans, lies in the extraordinary difference between the candidates of the two parties, considered simply as political figures.

To the Republicans the situation is perfectly clear. There can be no misconception as to their candidate's ideas on public questions, nor uncertainty regarding his talents, his experience, or his capacity for politics, nor as to his relations to his party in case of its success in November. He has been one of its most conspicuous chiefs for many years. He has disputed for the supremacy with the varying success of a popular statesman; but throughout the extent of his career, in triumph or in adversity, he has never lost his influence in the councils of his party, nor failed to show himself audacious in invention, powerful in action, uncompromising in his political purposes, and, above all, faithful to his friends. Without commenting on the direction in which his leadership would tend were he to be placed in the White House, his followers know that if he should get there, his would be the mind to inspire the party's policy. He has been the leader before, and he would be the leader now.

On the other hand, with such a character as Grover Cleveland at the head of the Democratic ticket, there can be nothing but bewilderment and uncertainty. He is not only entirely incapable of directing his party, but the very conception of leadership does not enter his brain. He defends himself against the imputation of unfitness and inexperience by attempting to maintain the doctrine that the exalted office for which he is now such an extraordinary candidate is not to be filled by a man of commanding influence in his party, one who can direct its policy and advance its principles, but rather by some one who can perform the tiresome labors of executive routine; in other words, some one who can sit at a desk and read and write for a prolonged period.

The question then is, Who would be the Democratic leader in the event of Cleveland's elevation to the Presidency? From what individual or from what faction would the ideas originate which are to prevail in inaugurating a new policy, and in the effort to establish the party in an enduring control of the national administration? This might have been settled by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, by nominating a candidate whose character and services showed him to be fit and capable to be President; but, unfortunately, it is now beyond the possibility of determination.

The result of this campaign will be known on the day after election; but in case of Cleveland's success, nobody knows who would be the Democratic boss or what would be his political stripe. Whether it be William R. Morrison, Daniel Manning, or Hubert O. Thompson would be a mystery that could not be solved until several months later. We live and learn.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

Mr. Blaine's Career in Congress as Member and Speaker.

The following is a speech by the Hon. Henry B. Harrison, candidate for Governor of Connecticut, in a speech at New Haven: Mr. Blaine was in Congress eighteen years, for six years as speaker. There were during that period pending before Congress corrupt measures of one kind or another. During those eighteen years there was not an hour when Mr. Blaine had been inclined to do wrong would not have been tempted to do wrong. What was his record during those eighteen years? [Applause] Everything that could have been hunted up against Mr. Blaine has been ferreted out. During all those eighteen years of Mr. Blaine's service in congress he gave probably hundreds of votes. Neither Carl Schurz nor any one else has ever dared to charge that Mr. Blaine ever voted for a bad measure or a bad man. [Great applause] Mr. Schurz in your great Brooklyn speech, why did you suppress this great fact? During those eighteen years Mr. Blaine made a good many speeches. No one has dared to charge that, all those years, he made a speech in favor of a bad measure or against a good one. Why did Mr. Schurz suppress this fact? Mr. Blaine was a great Parliamentarian. Carl Schurz has not charged that James G. Blaine ever made use of his parliamentary skill to help a bad measure or hurt a good one. [applause] Mr. Blaine was speaker of the House for six years. Neither Carl Schurz nor any other enemy of Mr. Blaine has ever charged that Mr. Blaine ever made a bad ruling, [applause] they tacitly admit his rulings were pure and right. I say that, as strong as everyone of these is when we are considering the public life of Mr. Blaine, their strength as a whole is increased by combination, and the result is irresistible. The result is that the record of James G. Blaine is absolutely without spot, stain, Jewish or shadow. [Great applause and cheers] I say, and I ask any candid man if it is not true, that I have met Mr. Schurz's line of argument at the front, and the accusation has broken down. [applause] The smoke and the vile mist with which they have surrounded the true Blaine disappears. And Mr. Blaine comes out in the light of the noonday sun, confronting his enemies with this brilliant record in his hands. [Applause.]

WIDE WIDE WORLD.

The population of the United States is now 57,000,000.

St. Paul is to have the Northern Pacific Railway shops.

An English firm has begun the manufacture of casks and barrels of steel. They are lighter than wood and more enduring.

Gen. Gordon has been captured and captured it. It is probable now that the plan of the Nile expedition may be changed or abandoned.

A hurricane in Iceland, Sept. 11th destroyed nineteen trading vessels and sixty fishing boats and disabled thirty-two vessels. The loss of life was very great.

It has been figured that in St. Louis there is one copy of a daily paper printed to every four people; in New York, one paper to a little less than two persons; in Chicago, one paper for every two inhabitants.

Population in the countries named, according to calculations made by the chief statisticians of Switzerland, will in the year 1900 reach the figures given; Italy, 58,142,968; France, 64,189,400; England, 129,176,145; Scotland, 13,289,776; Germany, 164,678,076; Austria, 54,296,168; Hungary, 15,694,340.

The increase of the Mormon Church exceeds 2,000,000 annually.

New York Custom House officials found 800 artificial eyes concealed in the bustle of a lady voyager.

The Cathedral at Moscow, built to commemorate the departure of Napoleon's army, cost \$12,500,000, and will accommodate 10,000 worshippers.

A bank note company in New York has received an order to engrave and print bonds to the value of \$10,000,000 for the Peruvian Government.

A Chinaman who was married to a white woman, was granted citizens papers Thursday at Cleveland, Ohio. Four years ago he took out his first papers, and Judge Tilden decided that he was not barred out by the anti-Chinese act of 1882.

The Ministry deny that the French Government asked the United States to act as mediator in the Chinese affairs.

The meridian conference at Washington adjourned until October 6 without action. A resolution to adopt the Greenwich meridian met with considerable opposition from the French delegates.

Bancroft, the historian, celebrated his 84th birthday Friday at Newport and received calls, wreaths, and floral offerings from many persons.

The steamer Texan made the trip from Liverpool to New Orleans in sixteen days and ten hours—the fastest on record.

It is mentioned as a singular coincidence that the president of Harvard university, the editor of the New York Times and Bonner's hostler receive equal salaries.

The hottest night on record for that section was experienced Thursday night at St. Paul, Minn., the thermometer registering 80 at 12 o'clock. The air was stifling, and people feared that a disaster of some kind was imminent.

The fall meeting at the Chicago Driving Park opened Friday with a sensational programme. Johnston paced a mile in 2:06 1/4 and Minnie R. with running mate trotted a mile in 2:03 1/4.

Cattle have been dying rapidly of an unknown malady in Belmont County, Ohio. Friday it was developed that only stock fed on sorghum blades were affected, farmers being compelled to use this article for fodder, a drought having killed all the grass, and corn not being ready for use.

As a result of a railroad disaster near Pike Creek, Wis., Thursday, seven men are dead, three are dying, and two are missing, and it is supposed are under the wreck. Four others who had been scalded or maimed will probably recover.

A snow storm took place at Helena, M. T., Thursday night, while the thermometer stood between 74 and 80 degrees at St. Paul, Minn.—the coldest night of the season at the latter place.

A Fair-Sighted Official.

Bank President—"My dear, I suppose you know that I am not only the President of the bank, but the owner of most of the stock?"

Daughter—"Yes, Pa."

"And if I am not mistaken you are becoming rather fond of Mr. Lightfinger, my cashier?"

"Yes, pa; I confess it is true. But how do you know?"

"I have eyes. But why have you tried so hard to conceal this from me?"

"Oh, pa, please forgive me; but I knew you would object to marriage with a poor man, and dreading your terrible anger, I have tried my best to conquer my feelings. Indeed, indeed I have!"

"Conquer them? Great St. Bullion! I want you to marry him as soon as possible!"

"Oh, you dear, darling old pa! But what has wrought this strange metamorphosis?"

"Oh, nothing; only I thought it would be just as well to keep all the bank funds in the family.—Philadelphia Call.

Greenland.

But the truth is that Greenland, though scarcely an eligible place of residence, has long been known to be not merely a great field for hunting and fishing, but also a locality by no means unsuited to the miner, were it not for its inhospitable climate and the extreme difficulty of approaching the east coast, or at least the most southerly part of it. Jutting, as the country does, far out into the Atlantic (Cape Farewell is in the same latitude as the center of the Shetland group), and curving, as it does, at the same time toward the east, it catches the ice-drift from the polar seas, and retains it all along its southeastern coast. It therefore presents the spectacle, singular in the Northern hemisphere, of ice-bound shores to the south and free water northward. In addition to these drawbacks it may be doubted whether even the pressure of population in civilized countries will soon induce many Europeans to colonize Greenland. And without European colonization the development of such mineral wealth as it may possess is impossible. Either the climate of these regions, as is certainly the case with Iceland, has positively grown worse during historic memory, or the human frame has become less enduring, or—which is more probable—the habits of advancing civilization have made the human will less tolerant except for purposes of sport or scientific investigation, of the sordid discomforts of an Arctic winter. We say Arctic for convenience sake, though in fact Greenland stretches for hundreds of miles south of the Arctic circle. We should be the last to deny the value of Arctic exploration, both as what may be called national gymnastics and as enlarging the sphere of knowledge; but it may be doubted whether any practical result of marketable value is likely to come of it now. Baron Nordenskjöld's own most famous achievement—that voyage of the Vega which has really opened up a prospect of trade on the north Asiatic coast—may seem to be an exception to this. But the value of this discovery depends on the existence of three great river highways from the Siberian Sea, and if the often talked-of trans-Siberian railway, which would tap and connect these highways at their head instead of at their foot, be ever carried out, it may be questioned whether there would then be any temptation to ships to follow in the tracks of the Vega. The Mackenzie in America and the Petchora in Europe by no means supply the place of the three Siberian rivers, and such a windfall as the fossil ivory of New Siberia, though it might recur, can not be counted upon. Greenland, indeed, has the advantage over these distant and still more inhospitable coasts that when its shores are once cleared the distance to the great markets of the Atlantic seaboard is trifling and the way perfectly open. It has some trade as it is, and it may probably have more, though both geographical and political considerations are rather against any great development.—London Daily News.

Sunflower seed is now extensively employed in Russia, Italy and some other European countries for producing oil. The cake, after the oil has been expressed, is fed to animals.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action, please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; \$1.00 for \$1.00. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

FOR TEN CENTS.

ONE PATENT TUMBLER TOP MEDICINE TIME KEEPER.

THE MOSES DAME CO., Danbury, Conn.

NEURALGIA, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sciatica and Lateral Nervous Headache.

HERVINE. Their complete and perfect cure. Placed in a few hours, with a degree of certainty that challenges dispute. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1. Ask for circular.

JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Agents, Detroit.

DIRECTORY.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Cor. Huron and Pine streets. Rev. T. R. Leith, pastor. Preaching 11 A. M., 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath school, 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday, at 7 1/2 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Preaching 10:30 A. M., 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath school, 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. W. M. Westgate, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Cor. 5th and Church streets. Low mass 8 A. M., daily. High mass 10 1/2 A. M. Sunday. Vespers 3:30 P. M. Sunday. Rev. Peter J. De Smedt, Rector.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Division street, near Dresser. Preaching 10:30 A. M., 7 P. M. Sabbath school 12 m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8:00. J. W. Clark, pastor.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Huron street. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7 o'clock; Sunday school 12 m. J. M. Curtis, Rector.

CHEBOYGAN LODGE, NO. 283 F. AND A. M.

Regular meeting at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, on or before the full of the moon. G. G. Wharton, W. M. J. P. Sutton, Sec'y.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 331, I. O. O. F.

Meet every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. J. H. Tuttle, N. G. S. S. Eddy, R. S.

BENTON LODGE, NO. 108, A. O. U. W.

Meet first and third Monday evenings of the month at 9. C. S. Ramsay, M. W. George N. Case, Recorder.

CHEBOYGAN CHAPTER, NO. 100, OF R. A. M.

Meets in Masonic Hall, on the Friday on or after the full of the moon. A. R. Thayer, H. P. J. C. Wooster, Sec'y.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Judge of Probate—E. Z. Perkins.

Sheriff—Wm. Harrington.

Prosecuting Attorney—Frank Shepherd.

Clerk and Register—Medard Melvier.

Treasurer—E. Z. Perkins.

CHEBOYGAN VILLAGE.

President—George E. Frost.

Trustees—H. A. Blake, R. Robinson, J. B. McArthur, Wm. C. Hayes, Chas. J. Kitchen, Geo. G. Wharton.

Clerk—C. J. Hunt.

Treasurer—J. E. Cueny.

Attorney—Geo. W. Bell.

Marshal—Howard Lynn.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Supervisor—C. A. Gallagher.

Clerk—N. W. Lyons.

Treasurer—A. G. Boggs.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive—From south at 9 a. m. and 8:25 P. M. North at 7:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

CHEBOYGAN DRUG STORE,

LOUIS A. PARCELLE, Prop.,

Dealer in

Druggist's Sundries.

A Full Stock of Fresh Drugs, Pure and Choice. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, at all hours, day or night.

TOILET GOODS

In Great Variety.

Choice Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Etc.,

Everything to be found in a first-class store, on hand including a full line of all the leading and most popular

PATENT MEDICINES

Please Give Me a Call.

may 20 LOUISA PARCELLE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

Mackinaw Division.

STATIONS.

Chicago..... 9 55 p m 8 55 a m

Jackon..... 7 25 a m 4 10 p m

Saginaw City..... 11 25 8 35 "

Toledo..... 6 00 5 10 "

Detroit..... 8 30 9 05 "

Bay City..... 1 15 p m 1 45 a m

Pineconing..... 2 08 2 35 "

Standish..... 2 31 2 57 "

Alger..... 3 05 3 28 "

West Branch..... 3 35 3 57 "

Rosecommon..... 4 20 4 45 "

Grayling..... 5 15 5 40 "

Oshtemo..... 5 58 6 18 "

Caylag..... 6 15 6 38 "

Vanderbilt..... 6 25 6 48 "

Wolverine..... 7 00 7 23 "

Indian River..... 7 25 7 48 "

Toninabee..... 7 37 8 00 "

Mullet Lak..... 7 50 8 15 "

Cheboygan..... 8 05 8 25 "

Mackinaw City..... 8 35 9 00 "

STATIONS.

NY ex press NY ex press

AM PM

Mackinaw City..... 7 00 9 00

Frederic..... 7 35 9 35

Cheboygan..... 7 47 9 47

Mullet Lak..... 8 00 10 00

Toninabee..... 8 13 10 13

Indian River..... 8 25 10 25

Wolverine..... 8 38 10 38

Vanderbilt..... 9 12 11 12

Grayling..... 9 18 11 18

Oshtemo..... 9 25 11 25

Caylag..... 10 15 12 15

Vanderbilt..... 10 25 12 25

Wolverine..... 11 45 1 45

Indian River..... 12 05 2 05

Toninabee..... 12 15 2 15

Mullet Lak..... 12 25 2 25

Cheboygan..... 12 35 2 35

Mackinaw City..... 12 45 2 45

Chicago..... am 7 30 pm 6 5

All trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Close connections at all junction points.

O. W. RUGGLES,

Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Chicago.

H. E. WORCESTER,

Ag't., Cheboygan.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 23d, 1884. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

STATIONS.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 5. No. 7.

Cincinnati..... 7 40am 7 15pm 7 45am

Pt. Wayne..... 2 25pm 7 50am 8 00am

Kalamazoo..... 6 42 6 52 12 25pm

G'd Rapids..... 7 00 7 10 1 50pm